

## POETRY.

The following exquisite stanzas unfold sublime truth, in hallowed fervor, and with the music of poetry:—

### ABEL ENTERING HEAVEN.

Ten thousand times ten thousand sung  
Loud anthems round the throne,  
When lo! one solitary tongue  
Began a song unknown!  
A song unknown to angel ears,  
A song that told of banished fears,  
Of pardoned sins, and dried up tears.

Not one of all the heavenly host  
Could these high notes attain!  
But spirits from a distant coast  
United in the strain;  
Till he who first began the song,  
To sing alone not suffered long,  
Was mingled with a countless throng.

And still, as hours are fleeting by,  
The angels ever bear  
Some newly ransomed soul on high,  
To join the chorus there;  
And so the song will louder grow,  
Till all redeemed by Christ below,  
To that fair world of rapture go.

O give me, Lord, my golden harp,  
And tune my broken voice;  
That I may sing of troubles sharp  
Exchanged for endless joys;  
The song that ne'er was heard before  
A sinner reached the heavenly shore,  
But now shall sound for evermore.

## A SHORT SERMON.

The Scripture says, 'The poor ye have at all times with you.' When you are sitting round your good warm fire these dreary evenings, don't forget that some poorer brother or sister may be shivering and hungry. A loaf of bread or a loaf of bread will take little from your plenty, and the thanks of the hungry fed, the needy comforted, the shivering frame warmed to new life and hope, will repay you a thousand fold. 'He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.' Oh! ye, who slumber on your downy beds warm,  
Ye rich, who cannot miss it from your store;  
When in the night you hear the howling storm,  
Let pity plead—Remember then the poor.

'Twill be a blessing in the hour of death,  
To know your succor'd sickness in despair;  
And many an orphan, with his latest breath,  
Will for his benefactor breathe a prayer.

Oh! then in pity think ye of the poor,  
When winter's storms are roaring round  
your door;  
Turn not the weary wanderer from your door,  
But carry comfort to affliction's home.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**The Sunny Side.**—How much more pleasant it is to the pure heart to do good—to kindle the more gentle and noble feelings of our nature, than by misrepresentation, hint, or dark innuendoes, to break in upon long established friendship, and disturb the good feelings of years of intimacy. In all our associations, commend us to him who ever presents the sunny side of life's picture to our gaze:—he who has always a 'pleasant word to speak,' and is ever disposed to fling the mantle of oblivion over the foibles of erring man—such a man we could wear in our heart's core—ay, in our heart of hearts. But from the mischief-maker, whose bosom is filled with a canker-worm which knows no pleasure except that which torments others, 'good Lord deliver us.'

**Nutrition.**—Animal food has more nutrition than vegetable, when compared by weight, the true criterion, as the following critical analysis correctly shows:  
100 lbs. wheat contains 65 lb. nutriment.  
do. rice, 90  
do. rye, 80  
do. barley, 83  
do. beans, 89 to 92  
do. peas, 93  
do. meat, average, 85  
do. potatoes, 25  
Beets, carrots, greens, turnips, &c., contain a smaller proportion.

By roasting, beef loses 22 per cent. of its weight, mutton 24, lamb 22, goose 19, turkey 20, duck 27, and chicken 14.  
By boiling, beef loses 16 per cent. of its weight, mutton 19, turkey 16, chicken 13, and ham 6.

**Gen. Washington's Toast.**—At the close of the Revolutionary war, when the American Army was disbanded, Gen. Washington took an affectionate leave of his officers, and at a public dinner on the occasion, gave the following toast:  
"The American Soldier of Freedom—May he at all times secure a good and plentiful ration; and when he has finished his tour of duty on earth, may he pitch his tent in the Elysian fields, and there receive his reward from the right hand of the God of battles."

**A Faithful Old Wife.**—The dwelling of Job Eastman, Esq., Town Clerk of Norway, Oxford County, Me., was burned on the 4th inst. with all its contents. Mrs. Eastman, herself 70 years of age, seized her husband, whose advanced age rendered him extremely feeble, and bore him through the snow to a place of safety. The town records of fifty years past were destroyed.

The Intellectual Repository states that the celebrated Emanuel Swedenborg invented the 'Air Tight Sover,' more than a hundred years ago.

## A CLEAN BACK OUT.

In a flourishing village, not more than three hundred miles from Mobile, Alabama, lived two individuals, whom we shall call Jim and Joe. The latter is a quiet, good natured, inoffensive sort of a chap—one of those who will stand running upon a long, if not longer, than the most of men, but who is a perfect 'Bengal tiger' when his passions are once aroused. On the other hand, Jim was a blustering, bullying braggadocio—one of that particular class of men whose voice is always loudest in a brawl, but whose feet have a wonderful knack of carrying them out of the way of hard knocks. For a great length of time the latter had made a butt of Joe—had, time and again, by dint of much blustering and swaggering, completely cowed him. An opportunity finally occurred, however, of showing the two men up in their proper colors.

In the course of a warm dispute, Jim let out some offensive remark which produced a more than ordinarily caustic rejoinder from Joe. The former tried the 'bluffing' system at once; but Joe, as he himself remarked, had 'stood enough,' and would 'put up' with no more insults from his bullying neighbor.

'Perhaps you want to fight,' said Jim, lashing his coat, and looking pistol and bowie-knives at the calm but determined face of his opponent.

'Fight I will,' rejoined Joe. 'You have been in the habit of crowing over me for a year past, and I intend putting a stop to it at once.'

Jim could not for a moment believe that his neighbor had the least disposition to carry out his threats, and accordingly went at him louder than before. 'Well,' said he, 'I've been trying to get a fight out of you for the last six months, and, slapping his hands together, and commencing to square off, he concluded with, 'at least there is a small chance of making something out of you.'

'Walk with me out of the corporation limits, where we can avoid the law, and you shall be gratified. I'm not in the habit of bragging, Jim, but it's my candid opinion that in about ten minutes you'll be so badly licked your own mother won't know you. Come along.'

There was an air of determination about Joe that rather staggered his adversary, but he still thought he could frighten him out of a fight, and with that intention started off down the street that led out of the village.

'Whoa!' said Jim, 'I feel so much like fighting, I can hardly hold myself.' 'Glad to hear it,' coolly rejoined Joe.

They had now nearly reached the corporation limits, and Jim's courage, like that of *Bob Acres*, was oozing out at every pore. He had tried to frighten Joe out of the notion of fighting, but finding himself disappointed, he now tried to creep out of the scrape on another tack. They were passing the last grocery in the village, and an open lot, which had been chosen by Joe as the field of combat, was in plain sight.

'Joe—a hem—Joe,' said Jim, nervously, 'can't we compromise—a hem—can't we settle this thing somehow, Joe?'

'No.'

'Well—a hem—a fair show—that's all I want, Joe—a fair fight.'

'Never you fear—you shall have a fair show.'

They were now upon the ground. Joe commenced taking off his coat with a provoking coolness and self-possession. 'A hem—Joe, can't we come to some understanding—can't we, as I said before, compromise this little quarrel without—a hem—a fight, eh?'

'I am here to fight,' rejoined Joe, throwing down his coat, and commencing rolling up his shirt sleeves.

'You will—a hem—you will fight, Joe?'

'I will, Jim.'

'Well, here's a clean back out! I shan't fight—it's all nonsense.'

It is almost unnecessary to say that, from that time out, Jim has been one of the quietest and most peaceable citizens in his neighborhood, and the severe lesson Joe gave him will not soon be forgotten. What a pity that every 'Jim' has not his 'Joe'!

**The way to make a Doctor.**—A Doctor in Ohio writes to his father thus: Dear Daddy: 'I concluded I'd cum down and get grinded into a Doctor—I hardly don't think I was in more than 3 ours, afore I cum as slick a wun as ever was seen.'

Hale Columbus happy land,  
If I aint a Doctor, I'll be hanged!  
I pukes, I purges, an' I swets 'em,  
Then, if the di, wi—then I lets em.

'I gete plenty of custom, because they dize erzy. When you rite don't forget to put Doctor afore my name.'

**Fun.**—'Mamma,' said a little fellow, whose mother had forbid him drawing horses or ships on the mahogany side board with a sharp nail—'mamma, this aint a nice house. At Sam Rackett's we can cut the sofa, and pull out the hair and ride the shovel and tongs over the carpet, but here we can't get any fun at all.'

Upwards of four hundred colored emigrants sailed from the United States for Liberia during the past year. Three hundred more are willing to go to this 'land of promise,' but are detained by the want of funds of the Colonization Society, to forward them.

## Female Courage.—The Tennessee

Telegraph informs us, that in his address delivered on the anniversary of the settlement of Knoxville, Mr. Humes says that on the night of the 25th of May, 1795 Mr. Geo. Mann, living twelve miles above Knoxville, heard a noise in his stable, and leaving the house to discover the cause, his retreat was interrupted by a party of twenty Indians, who fired upon and dangerously wounded him. He fled for concealment to a cave at a short distance, but was followed by the savages and slain.

'The wife (says the address) had heard the retreating footsteps of the Indians, and having locked the door, sat in silent expectation with her sleeping children around her. Soon she hears the tramp of approaching feet! Perhaps it is the neighbors alarmed at the fire and coming to the rescue! She is about to rush out and meet them. But she hears their voices in a strange tongue. The horrible conviction is that the savages are returning to the slaughter! The rifle is instantly in her hands. That morning she had learned the use of the trigger, and leveling it carefully at the crevice of the door near the lock—she waits the result. Stealthily they are now moving along the wall; the door is pressed against—it yields—is partly open—a savage is on his hands and knees at the entrance, another behind and still another. Her finger is on the trigger—she thinks of her children and fires. The first Indian falls heavily to the ground, the second screams with pain, the others gather up the wounded and fly. The lone woman by courage and presence of mind had repulsed twenty warriors. Had a word escaped her lips after the explosion of the rifle, the lives of herself and children would have been lost. The perfect silence impressed the Indians, and believing armed men in the house, they immediately fled.'

The Earthquake, which has been already noticed as having been felt on the night of Wednesday, the 4th instant, at Cincinnati, Augusta, and Charleston, was felt at Nashville (Tenn.) about nine o'clock the same night, and is thus described by the *Union*: 'For a few moments the earth seemed to be rocking to and fro like a ship at sea, and the shaking which followed for about one minute subsided in a quick and continuous tremor.' It was also accompanied by a noise like distant thunder. The quake was also felt at the same time in different places in all the West, as far as we have yet heard.

The prediction of one Miller, that the world will come to an end in April next, is believed by many individuals, and has produced an unhappy influence on their business and domestic arrangements. Some have relinquished their business, and devoted all their time to the consideration of spiritual matters; and a number of cases have occurred where weak minded men and women have been so terrified at the near approach of the day of judgment that suicide or derangement have been the consequence! Man has duties to perform in this life of a varied character, and he should endeavor so to set at all times, that when the final day of reckoning comes he will feel conscious of having fulfilled all his duties: viz. to himself, his family, society, country, and his God.—*Boston Journal*.

It is stated in the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, that E. G. Tucker, of Milton, in that State, obtained six hundred dozen of eggs in one year, from eighty three hens;—this was the highest number of fowls; he sometimes had less;—that for five hundred and sixty-two dozen he took one hundred dollars within one cent. The whole amount of his cash receipts was \$123 33; and his expenditures were \$66 43, leaving him a balance of \$56 90.

Dr. Baker, of Linn, [Mass.] died very suddenly on Sunday evening last, from the effects of the mortification of a dead body, while engaged in dissecting. He had a small wound in his hand, in which the infection entered.

**A Black Lawyer.**—A colored man was recently called to the bar of the Middle Temple, London. His father is one of the Senators of Jamaica, and possessed of a very large fortune, the bulk of which he entailed on his son.

A New York paper gives the following hit at the abuses of petitioning: 'A wag in Albany made a bet that he could get 500 signatures to a petition to hang a venerable Episcopal Clergyman in that city. He wrote in a fair hand a long petition, too long for any body to take the trouble to read, and succeeded in getting the requisite number in a single morning.'

The Post don't tell all the story, the best of the joke was, that the clergyman's own name was to the list of petitioners.

There are in the United States just one hundred soldiers of the Revolution on the pension list over one hundred years of age. The oldest man on the list is Michael Hale, of Union county, Pennsylvania, who is in his 115th year.

**The Penalty of Death.**—It appears that the bill for abolishing capital punishment in New Hampshire, although it passed the House of Representatives, failed in the Senate.

## BENEVOLENCE.

If in the mansions of the skies,  
A thrill of joy is known,  
'Tis when the generous heart supplies  
The poor and needy—bids arise  
The feeble, sick and lone,  
And makes their sorrows all its own.

**The Impeachment.**—In his speech on Thursday, Mr. Rayner said:

'That till lately he had indulged in the full faith that the Whig party was only undergoing a purification, that they were passing through an ordeal of trial, from which they would emerge redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, ready as ever to do battle in the cause of constitutional liberty, whether for one frowned or fortune smiled. And although he would yet have hope, yet he confessed he was not free from feelings of despondency. He witnessed a scene there but two days since which he would have been glad to avoid seeing. A representative (Mr. Bout) rose in his place, and appealing to Heaven for the rectitude of his intentions, avowed his determination to discharge his duty to a violated Constitution, regardless of all personal consequences. He preferred charges against the acting President of the United States, involving the highest crimes and misdeeds; sated his reputation upon their truth, and his ability to prove them; asked this House for the appointment of a committee, merely that he might have an opportunity of establishing his charges, and submit the result to the House.—And what did they see? In a House containing a nominal Whig majority of at least thirty, the proposition failed by a majority of forty four!'

'If he ever saw (said Mr. R.) an instance of moral sublimity, it was when his friend, Mr. Bout, held aloft his articles of impeachment, and in strains of fervid eloquence called upon the assembled Representatives of the nation to come to the rescue. He could assure his friends that he needed no prouder monument to his fame—no richer legacy for his children. He was aware that many had voted against the proposition because, as they avowed, they would not bestow on John Tyler so much consideration and importance. This reminded him of the reply of Barrere in the National Convention of France, to the accusation proposed by the virtuous Louvet against the bloody Robespierre: "Let us," said Barrere, "cease to waste our time on men who will fill no place in history; let us not put pygmies on pedestals; the civic crowns of Robespierre are mingled with cypress." The convention passed quietly on to the orders of the day, just as this House did on Tuesday—a fatal error," says the historian, "which France had cause to lament in tears of blood." The earnest and eloquent appeals of Louvet, Barbaroux, and Lanjuinais were unheeded; and the Girondins of that day like the Whigs of this, reposed in listless security, whilst the Jacobins, to use the language of the historian, "were daily sharpening their poniards."

The *Clipper of Saturday* says that a letter carrier, lately employed in the City Post Office, in Washington, D. C. has absconded himself from that place, having been detected in embezzling funds to an amount variously estimated at from five to fifteen thousand dollars. The money, it appears, was abstracted at sundry times from the drawers of the several carriers in the office, and from letters of remittance, which it was his duty to have delivered. The name of the individual is not mentioned; and no notice of the affair has yet appeared in any of the Washington papers.

The *Philadelphia Gazette* states, that the Treasurer of one of the incorporated Companies of that city has proved a defaulter to the amount of about thirty thousand dollars. No names are given.

**Professional.**—In the State of New York there are fourteen thousand one hundred and eleven professional men, or one to every one hundred and seventy-two of the population. In New Hampshire there is one to every one hundred and twenty-two of the population; and throughout the six Eastern States, there is an average of one professional man to every one hundred and ninety-five of the population.

## COAL.

The Carroll county (Md.) Democrat publishes a communication from Dr. William Zollicoffer, in which it is stated that a vein of anthracite coal has been discovered, in a hill immediately on the Monocacy river, about four miles from Taneytown.

**Singular.**—The *Edinburg Medical Journal* gives an account of a case in which a man reduced to a dying state by spitting of blood, was cured, and restored to health, by means of transfusion of blood from the veins of a goat. It may be added that he has done nothing ever since but sing. "Oh, Nannie, will't thou gang wi' me?"

In the operations of the British up the Yang ter Kiang river, which terminated the war with China, there were no less than twelve armed steamers employed, the greatest that has ever yet acted in combination.

## RELIEF TO THE STATES.

### Letter of Hon James Cooper.

WASHINGTON, Jan 11, 1843.

Dear Sir:—The present embarrassed condition of the country almost necessarily induces every body to look around for a remedy for the evils of the times. The people, suffering all the embarrassments which result from the great indebtedness of the States, as well as the evil of a bad, and at the same time, restricted circulating medium, begin to manifest dissatisfaction that some measure is not adopted for their relief. They find it difficult to believe that a country enjoying profound peace, abounding in all the elements of wealth, prosperity and greatness, should be hopelessly prostrate, without power in the government to provide a remedy. A rage for internal improvement, similar to that which involved Pennsylvania so deeply in debt, has been experienced by other States, both in its influences and consequences. The embarrassment and distress of the people, resulting from the enormous debts of the States, and the vicious condition and scarcity of the currency, have hardly a parallel in the past history of the country. The load of taxes, imposed on the people to pay the interest on the immense debts contracted by the States, is not only embarrassing but threatens us with a worse misfortune in the loss of the national honor. The payment of heavy taxes in times like the present, when money is scarce and all agricultural productions of the country greatly depreciated in price, is so difficult and oppressive, that it is to be feared, a remedy will after a while be sought for the evils endured by the people, in repudiation by the States.\* This is the dangerous tendency of the spirit of the times, and should be resisted by the adoption of such measures as will remove the cause of the apprehended evil. The infamy will attach to us as a nation, if any of the States should refuse to pay their debts: will be esteemed by every patriotic citizen as the heaviest misfortune which could befall us. To relieve the people, and thereby prevent the occurrence of such deep national disgrace as will follow the refusal of the States to pay their debts, should be the anxious care of all those who occupy positions which may enable them to contribute to an object so desirable. But how is this relief to be afforded? is the question which is naturally suggested.

By the act of Congress, passed the 4th day of September, 1841, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were to be distributed amongst the several States, in proportion to their representation in the House of Representatives. This act contemplated a semi-annual distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; but in the embarrassed condition of the country, the quality of land sold was small, and the amount for distribution so inconsiderable as to afford but little relief to the States in their pressing exigencies, even had the act remained in force. An extension, however, of the principle of this act would afford immediate and effectual relief; and a measure having this object in view was brought before Congress at its last Session by Mr. W. Cost Johnson of Maryland; a somewhat similar one having been proposed by Mr. Meredith P. Gentry, of Tennessee, as early as 1840.

The measure proposed by Mr. Johnson, contemplates an issue of stock by the national government to the amount of \$200,000,000, to be distributed amongst the States, indebted and non-indebted, in proportion to their representation in Congress; and it provides that the proceeds of the public lands shall go into the Treasury of the United States and constitute a fund for the redemption of the stock proposed to be created. It will be perceived that this is but an extension of the principle of the late act, which provided for a semi-annual distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands amongst the States. This measure proposes, that in the anticipation of the receipt of the proceeds of such sales, the national government shall give to the States, presently, in the form of stock, what they would have received under the late law in a long series of years; and in consideration of this, the States are to relinquish to the general government, the proceeds of the public lands until the stock issued by it shall have been redeemed. The exigency of the times is pressing. Something must be done for the restoration of the prosperity of the people and the preservation of the faith and credit of the States. This measure promises to effect these objects, both of which are desirable;—and in the present conjuncture of affairs there is no other, in my judgment, which can be relied on, to afford such extensive effectual relief as the country requires.

This measure does not contemplate, as is generally supposed, an unqualified assumption of the debts of the States by the general government, but only that the States, to some extent, has already been the case with the States of Mississippi, Indiana and Illinois; but it is to be hoped, for the credit of these States, and the honor of the country of which they form a part, that their refusal to pay their debts was rather the result of inability to pay them, than of a fraudulent determination to cheat their creditors. If this charitable construction be correct, the measure which is the subject of this letter, will enable them to redeem their character as far as that is now possible.

latter shall lend to the former the benefit of its credit for a full equivalent. But if an assumption of the debts of the States were intended, there would be found both precedent and the authority of great names to vindicate it. In 1790 Congress did assume the debts of the States; and Mr. Jefferson, as I am informed, was in favor of the measure.

In claiming the aid of the general government, the States are not seeking a gratuity. They demand but an equivalent for what they have done for the nation—an equivalent which will cost the nation nothing but the loan of its credit until the proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall have redeemed the stock proposed to be issued. The works, the cost of which has so deeply involved the States, have all contributed to the common good, the wealth and power of the whole country. Every spade full of earth which has been dug from our canals; every foot of rail road which has been constructed, has gone to swell the general prosperity of the nation, by opening up ways to its inexhaustible resources and facilities of communication between its different sections. What would the country have been, in comparison with what it is, were it not for the improvements constructed by the States? It is the canals and rail roads, and other improvements designed and completed by the States out of their own means, which constitute the glory of the country in peace, and which will prove its strength and security in war, should it ever be visited by such a calamity.—And when the States have crippled themselves and embarrassed their citizens by works of common utility, shall the nation deny them its aid, when such aid may be furnished without detriment to the general welfare? Nay, the aid which they ask is such as will be as advantageous to the general government in restoring its credit, as it will be to the States and the people in relieving them from their embarrassments. The national credit has received a severe shock abroad from the failure of several of the States to pay the interest on their foreign loans. Being but imperfectly acquainted in Europe, with the peculiar form of our government, the default of the States in meeting their engagements, has affected the credit of the United States to such an extent that we are looked upon as but little better than a community of swindlers, amongst whom the obligations of good faith are unknown. This opinion, so derogatory to our national character, prevails so far, that those European houses, who have been the guarantors of our State credit have been in danger of being destroyed by mobs and riots. This measure promises not only to afford relief to the people, but will serve materially to re-establish our credit in Europe, and save the nation from the indelible disgrace which will surely follow repudiation on the part of the States; a disgrace which, if it once attaches, will cleave to the character of the whole country forever. If this measure does nothing more than save us from the stain of bad faith, which twenty centuries have not washed from the name of Carthage—it should be supported by every man who feels a proper regard for the character of his country and its institutions.

But, let us inquire, what is to be objected to this measure? It will hardly be alleged, at least by those who were the advocates of the late Distribution law, that Congress does not possess the power to afford the aid contemplated by this measure, and so imperatively required by the condition of the States. This measure but proposes to extend the principles of that law, without changing it. But in addition to this, it has already been shown that Congress, by the direct assumption of the State Debts in 1790, exercised a power involving all that is required in the adoption of the present measure.

The argument urged against this measure with the greatest effect, is the inexpediency of involving the General Government in a large debt for the benefit of the States. This argument is not well considered, inasmuch as it presupposes that the people of the States, and the people of the United States, are not the same. If it be conceded that this measure will benefit the people of the States, enough is conceded, not only to justify but to require its adoption. The object of all governments is, or at least should be, the welfare of the people. But the adoption of this measure will not materially increase the debt of the country; it proposes rather to change the manner, and vary the means, of paying an existing debt, than to create a new one; and in this change of manner and variation of means, consists the benefit of the measure. If the existing debts are to be paid by the States, the money to pay them must be drawn from the pockets of the people by direct taxation. But if the General Government should undertake to pay them, the means may be raised by the imposition of duties upon foreign goods; and these duties, instead of being oppressive to the people, by judicious discrimination in levying them, may be rendered instrumental in its prosperity. Indeed, it is no slight reason for the adoption of this measure, that its tendency will be to render the Tariff permanent, by withdrawing the fluctuating amount of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands from the objects to which it is now applied.—*Legis-*









ADAMS SENTINEL.  
GETTYSBURG, Pa. Jan. 23, 1843.

## Public Meeting! Relief to the States!

A Meeting will be held at the Court-house TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock, to take into consideration the plan submitted by Wm. Cost Johnson, in regard to issuing National Bonds, based on the Public Lands, for the relief of the States. (C) Citizens of all parties are invited to attend. MANY.

## Relief to the States.

We call attention to the letter, published to-day, from the Hon. James Cooper, representative in Congress from our district, in regard to the project of Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson to extend relief to the States. The subject is a highly interesting one, and is exciting the public mind to a great degree. The press is gradually coming out in favor of it; and we think that, ere long, some definite action upon the subject will be had by Congress. That it will become a popular measure, we have but little doubt.

## Bankrupt Law

On Tuesday last, the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 149 to 71. It has yet to pass the order of the Senate; but the presumption is, that it will pass that body. The bill, as it passed the House, does not affect any case pending at the time.

## State Treasurer.

Job MAXX, Esq. was re-elected State Treasurer on Monday last, receiving 80 votes—the remaining votes of the Convention were scattered among different individuals.

The nomination of Hon. Ellis Lewis, as President Judge of the Lancaster District, was confirmed by the Senate on the 14th inst. says 4; and that of Charles B. Donnell, to fill the vacancy in the district vacated by Judge Lewis, was confirmed unanimously.

Weekly United States Gazette.—Mr. CHANDLER has commenced the publication of a Weekly, which contains all the reading matter of his six previous Dailies. The price is \$2, in advance.

Philadelphia Riots.—There was no further disturbance beyond that mentioned in our last. Some of the papers appear to ridicule young Sheriff Porter, for a lack of bravery in the affair—they intimate that the wounds he received were in the back!

It is intimated that there is a reason why Mr. Benton has declined a nomination for the Presidency; and this is found in a provision in the Constitution, which excludes from that high office any man born in a foreign land. The National Forum says they have heard that "Glasgow, in Scotland, is his place of birth." Whether this be the fact or not, we do not pretend to say.

Trial at Carlisle.—A white man named Peters, was tried at Carlisle a few days ago, for the murder of a black man, named Harvey Gibbons, at Shippensburg, on the 12th of November last. They had a quarrel, and Peters struck Gibbons with an iron scraper, which caused his death. He was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced five years to the penitentiary.

FOREIGN.—The packet ship Garlick arrived at New York last week from England, which she left on the 15th December. There is nothing of special interest by her.

The Treaty of Peace with China had been received in England by a special messenger; and the Blonde frigate had sailed from China for England with two millions and a half of dollars of the Chinese compensation money.

Lord Hill, the late Commander-in-chief of the English Army, died on the 10th Dec. at his seat in Shropshire, in the 71st year of his age.

## A Relic of the Golden Time.

There is an aged colored man in Washington City, once a servant of the "Father of his Country," who, at all military parades in that city, appears dressed in a uniform which was bequeathed to him by the General, and moves along with the troops as rapidly as his age permits him. He was a body servant of Gen. Washington at the time of Braddock's defeat in 1755, and at the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781, and is believed to be 112 years old. We observe that, on Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions to inquire into the expediency of giving him a pension.

In a late visit to Washington, we met the old man at the door of our lodgings, and were much interested in the incidents he related to us of his connection with Washington, in the capacity of servant. He had, of course, all the garrulity of age—but these details, although tedious to many, have always, in us, excited pleasurable feelings, and we listened to them with much satisfaction.

Large Ice-house.—Mr. Parkinson, of Philadelphia, has an ice-house, which is capable of containing 200,000 bushels! He has already (says the Forum) placed 5000 carloads in it, to be increased some 3000 more.

## Whig State Convention.

The Convention which was to have been held at Harrisburg in September last, and at that time postponed, is to assemble on the 22d of February next. Arrangements are being generally made for sending Delegates from the several Counties. The following is a list of the Delegates appointed at the meeting in Gettysburg on the 6th of August last, to represent this County in that Convention. It is hoped, there will be as general an attendance as possible. Those who cannot leave home, will, of course, appoint others in their room.

Hon. James Wilson  
Peter Hulick  
John F. Macfarlane  
John B. McPherson  
Col. J. L. Neely  
Wm. Morrison, Esq.  
Robert C. Harper  
Daniel H. Swope  
Jacob King  
Geo. W. McClellan  
Wm. Arnold  
John Lilly  
John J. Kerr  
Jacob Norbeck  
Samuel F. Neely

Since the above was in type, we have received from Harrisburg, the following proceedings of the Whig members of the Legislature. It will be observed that the Counties are requested to appoint Delegates without regard to number. It is thought the Convention will be quite an enthusiastic one and unusually large.

## CLAY CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Whig Members of the Legislature.

At a meeting of the Whig Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, held on Monday evening, January 16, 1843, THOMAS CARSON, of Franklin county, was called to the Chair, and CHARLES B. TRIGG, of Philadelphia City, and WILLIAM M'DANIEL, of Washington county, were appointed Secretaries.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by Mr. COCHRAN, of York, seconded by Mr. BROOKS, of Delaware county, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The Whig citizens of various sections of Pennsylvania, have, in their primary meetings, suggested the propriety of holding a State Convention at the Seat of Government, and have elected Delegates to attend the same, whose object it shall be to tow the high respect for and confidence in the patriotism, integrity and abilities of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, entertained by a large portion of the people of this Commonwealth, as well as their preference for him as a candidate for President of the United States—a station which he is pre-eminently fitted to adorn, by his long experience in public affairs, his comprehensive system of policy adapted to restore and preserve the prosperity of his country, his exalted virtues and transcendent talents; And whereas it is necessary that a day should be fixed for the assembling of such Convention, and action yet remains to be taken on the subject in many counties of the State: Therefore

Resolved, That it is respectfully recommended by this meeting of Whig members of the Legislature that the proposed Convention of the friends of HENRY CLAY, be held at Harrisburg, on

Wednesday the 22d of February next, and that the Whig citizens of the several counties who have not yet acted upon this subject, meet and elect such number of delegates as they may deem expedient to represent them on that occasion: for the promotion of which object this meeting confidently relies on the known zeal of those to whom it is addressed, in favor of "Harry of the West," and the high appreciation entertained by them of his character, and the indispensable necessity of his services to the welfare of our country.

On motion, Resolved, That the Whig papers throughout the State be required to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

THOMAS CARSON, Chairman.  
CHAS. B. TRIGG, Secs.  
WM. M'DANIEL, }

## Congress.

The Exchequer system is made the special order in the Senate for Wednesday next. The Oregon bill, the Jackson fine, and a motion to reconsider the vote on the Bankrupt bill, have been the subjects of debate in Congress for some days past.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

A bill passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, 91 to 4, abolishing the Court of General Sessions of Philadelphia, transferring its duties and powers to the Court of Common Pleas, and adding one additional Judge to the latter. This is the Court, to the Presidency of which Judge Parsons, Secretary of the Commonwealth, was lately nominated.

The bill to abolish the Nicholson Court passed the House on Tuesday, 79 to 12, and was sent to the Senate, where there is no doubt of its passage also.

A bill to form a new County out of Pike, Northampton and Monroe, to be called Carbon, passed to a third reading in the House on Thursday, 51 to 33.

The following is a list of the Committee appointed in the House on Wednesday last, for the purpose of districting the State for Senators and Representatives:

Mr. Brewster, Chairman.—Messrs. Apple, Avery, Bailly, Balmer, Brook, Carson, Clinton, Cummins, Ferguson, Gearhart, Hancock, Hill, Hinchman, Hood, Kears, Kerr, (Monroe), Kugler, McClellan, McWilliams, Marshall, Parker, Postlewaite, Rush, Russell, Shank, Sherwood, Sipes, Snyder, Stone, Storer, Tustin.

Memorials for the impeachment of Gov. Porter are still pouring into the Legislature. It is said that Henry Horn, of Philadelphia, is at the head of the movement.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Marcus Morton has been elected Governor, and Henry H. Child Lieutenant Governor.

## Godley's Lady's Book.

The February No. of this interesting periodical has already been received. The contents are, as usual, highly interesting; and the embellishments are beautiful. Mr. Godley appears to spare neither trouble nor expense to render his work acceptable. The attention of our readers is called to an advertisement of his in our paper to-day.

Several men were arrested last week, on account of burning the Reading Railroad bridges near Philadelphia last summer. One of them, named M'Fadden, a grocer, is said to be the richest man in Manayunk, and had offered large sums of money to the incendiaries to destroy the bridge. \$50,000 was offered to release him on bail, but was refused.

The Mayor of Baltimore has recovered from his late attack—it was not paralysis, as mentioned, but merely a nervous affection.

The Power of one Vote again.—It is certainly a coincidence that Marcus Morton will become Governor of Massachusetts a second time by the influence of one single vote! Of the votes cast in convention to fill the Senate vacancies, a single one elected eight Loco Senators, which, if otherwise cast, would have made the Whig strength in Senate 19, so as to have secured the joint ballot.—Forum.

MR. CLAY.—The great statesman of the West was still at New Orleans at the last dates, and the hospitalities of the citizens continued to be showered upon him.

At noon, on the 2d instant, according to invitation, almost all the masters of the vessels then in New Orleans, met Mr. Clay at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, at the Merchants' Exchange. Nearly every vessel in port was represented, and in the language of the Tropic, it was a glorious sight to see the scarred and weather-bent sons of the ocean, from every portion of the United States, paying such a tribute to one of their most gallant countrymen. The meeting broke up with the greatest cordiality of feeling on the part of every one connected with it; and it is another proof of the high estimation in which "Harry of the West" is held in the hearts of all classes of his countrymen.

The number of the hardy sons of Neptune present, could not have been much short of 150. The compliment was worthy of the eloquent defender of "Sailors' Rights," and honorable to the gallant tars who paid it.

LOUISIANA.—Judge Alexander Porter has been elected by the Legislature of Louisiana to represent the State in the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next, at which time the term of the present incumbent, Hon. C. M. Conrad, will expire. Judge P. is a staunch Whig.

From the Greensburg Sentinel, Jan. 20. MECHANICAL SUICIDE.—On Thursday, the 12th instant, Archibald B. McGrew, Esq., Register and Recorder of this county, was found in his own barn suspended by the reins of a bridle over the threshing floor. When found, the vital spark had fled. Mr. McGrew resided on his farm situated in Sewickly township, and the duties of his office were performed by deputy. For some time previously to the sad event, strong symptoms of a disordered intellect had appeared in his conduct; induced, it is said, by the deprivation of certain privileges in the (Quaker) Society with which he was connected. The deceased has left a large family, and a wide circle of friends and relatives to deplore his untimely end.

The funeral of Mrs. Legare, the mother of the Attorney General, took place on Wednesday. Messrs. Webster, Forward, Wickliffe, Upshur, Calhoun, River, and Spencer, acting as pall bearers. It was remarked, as a commentary on human ambition, that there were four candidates for the Presidency around the corpse, as it was deposited in the Congressional Burying Ground.

Senator Berrien.—The triumphant election of Mr. Crawford to Congress from Georgia over Mr. McDonald, must certainly be considered as a justification of the political course of Mr. Berrien. Both the Congressional candidates were members of the Legislature, which attempted to instruct Mr. Berrien from the Senate, and Mr. Crawford, in opposing this attempt at obstruction, has been upheld by the whigs of Georgia.

More Previous Pardons.—A letter from a gentleman at Huntington, dated the 13th inst. says: "There was another Previous Pardon read in court yesterday, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wood and Hildebrand, indicted for acting fraudulently at the election last fall."

Would it not be a saving if the Governor should make a general previous pardon for the crimes of all his political friends, by proclamation.—Tel.

Judicial Opinion.—Judge Banks, at Reading, has just decided in the case of George Hawley vs. Daniel Eaverly, Sheriff of Berks county, that under the law abolishing imprisonment for debt, no defendant, in a case not excepted by the act, can be taken, surrendered and held in imprisonment by virtue of a bail piece, granted by a Justice of the Peace; though a bail piece is not mentioned in the law, its title and spirit embrace it.

In Baltimore County Court, on Wednesday, in a suit brought by Mr. Samuel Harris against the Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail Road Company, to recover damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of his child having been run over and killed by the cars, a verdict of \$1,125 was rendered.

The Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, has made a formal protest against placing the Protestant Bible in the hands of Catholic children, in the public schools of that city. The School Board have, in consequence, adopted a resolution that the children of Catholic parents, shall read from the Catholic version.

## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A late arrival at New Orleans brings intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 24th of December. Another movement of a highly important character had just been made in the political matters of the Republic. By a nearly simultaneous movement throughout the country, the army had declared against the new Federal Constitution, recently promulgated by Congress, then in session, and in favor of Santa Anna! The Revolution was a very one-sided affair, and was accomplished without violence or disorder. Congress being without a party, and destitute of means, was wholly unable to maintain its authority. The members, thereof, issued a manifesto and quietly dispersed. Forty of the most respectable citizens of the Republic had already been selected to draft a new Constitution, which was to be submitted to Santa Anna and his Ministers for their approbation. In the meantime, Santa Anna remains invested with power, at all events for six months to come.

Joe Smith, charged with sending Mormons into Missouri to assassinate Gov. Boggs, and for whom a requisition had been made by the Gov. of Missouri, was brought before Judge Pope at Springfield, Illinois, on the 6th instant, on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged. The decision in the case was upon the ground that he was not a fugitive from justice, and consequently not the subject of a surrender to the authorities of another State.

From the Harrisburg Keystone, Jan. 18. General Cass.—This distinguished statesman was escorted into Harrisburg yesterday afternoon by the military and a large concourse of citizens in carriages and on horseback. The General, accompanied by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives, rode in a splendid Barouche, drawn by four gray horses. Upon alighting at Wilson's Hotel he was received by the Town Council, and through their President, in a neat and appropriate address, was welcomed in the most cordial manner. General Cass responded in his usual happy style, after which, he was conveyed to a magnificent suite of rooms prepared for the reception. During the evening he was visited by the members of the Legislature, and hundreds of his fellow citizens.

The General will leave to-morrow on his way to the west.

## OREGON TERRITORY.

The Oregon Territory, as claimed by the United States, extends from the Rocky mountains west to the Pacific Ocean, and from the 42d degree of north latitude to the parallel of 45 degrees and 40 minutes. It contains within these limits some six hundred thousand square miles—an extent of territory greater than one-fourth of the whole area of the United States. To give some adequate idea of the immense country thus embraced, it is only necessary to state that it exceeds in size the united territory of the nineteen States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee; and is nearly five times as great as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It possesses a rich and fertile soil, and an agreeable climate; is well watered by noble streams, and has a sea coast on the Pacific ocean of nearly a thousand miles in length—about equal to the Atlantic coast from Boston to Savannah. From the 42d to the 49th parallel of latitude, the claim of the United States does not admit of question; and by treaty with Russia, the north line is fixed at 54 degrees and 40 minutes, so far as that power is concerned.

A Fire caused by a Fire!—We learn from the Portsmouth Journal that, on the 30th ult., a grist mill at Newcastle (N. H.) was destroyed by fire. In the storm of that day, says the Journal, the easterly wind caused the tide to rise to an unusual height, and surrounding the mill, cut off all communication with the land. The water at 11 o'clock, A. M. coming in contact with a barrel of lime set it on fire, and soon the whole building to the water's edge was in flames.

The heaviest fall of snow which has been known in Tennessee for the last twenty years, fell at Nashville and its vicinity on the 7th and 8th instant. Its depth was 12 to 14 inches.

Usury.—Judgments to the amount of \$80,000 have been rendered against the Planters' Bank of Natchez, Miss., at the late term of the Lawrence county Circuit Court, upon the ground of the bank extorting usury.

China—Western Products.—The quantity of Missouri lead shipped to China in 1842, was about 100,000 lbs., weighing 3000 tons, and valued at \$250,000 and upwards. The whole quantity of Lead exported in 1842, was 200,000 lbs., one half of which, it will be seen, went to China. The whole quantity of Lead produced in the United States, is about 300,000 lbs., and China takes one-fifth of the whole. The article of Ginseng also, a product of our Western States, is shipped largely to China, and the value of this wild western root (entirely within the last twelve or fifteen months, amounts to upwards of a million of dollars. We hope these facts will meet the eyes of our Western members of Congress, and if an appropriation is asked for the expense of a Commercial Agent to China as proposed by the President, we trust they will not vote against it.—N. Y. Tribune.

Some.—They are catching shad in the Savannah river. In other parts of the country, the people are amusing themselves by catching coons.—Lynnning Gazette.

And in trying to catch coons, they sometimes "catch Tatars." For a late instance, we refer to Georgia, where the Locos attempted to catch "that same old coon," but couldn't come it. Mr. Crawford, Whig, having been chosen by over 4000 majority to fill the vacancy in the Congressional delegation from that State. Telegraph.

We are told that Commodore Stewart will, in a few days, sail for the Gulf of Mexico in the U. S. ship Independence, in order to take command of the squadron in that quarter.—Phil. U. S. Gazette.

## MARRIED.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Scheurer, Mr. John Bobb, to Miss Lydia Stock—both of Hamilton township.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. Cornelius Lott, to Miss Eliza Hulse—both of Emmitsburg, Md.

## DIED.

On Friday morning last, after a long illness, James G. Paxton, Esq. of Franklin township, formerly one of the Commissioners of Adams county, aged 72 years.

On the 17th inst. Miss Rachael Essom, of Mountpleasant township, aged 39 years, 9 months and 1 day.

FOR RENT, THE DWELLING HOUSE

LATELY occupied by John F. Macfarlane, Esq. in South Baltimore street. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to JOHN B. McPHERSON.

Jan. 23.

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of SAMUEL B. EPPLEY, in Cumberland township, Adams county, on Monday the 20th of February next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. the following property, to wit:

HORSES, (one of which is a valuable Stallion.) Horse gears, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, one broad tread Wagon, one Plantation Wagon, one Carriage and Harness, Winnowing Mill, Patent Cutting-box, Ploughs, Harrows, and all kinds of Farming Utensils, Hay by the ton, Grain in the ground, Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to mention; also a Half Patent DISTILLERY, and all the apparatus belonging thereto.

Also, at the same time and place, Will be offered for sale the following Real Estate, to wit:

One Lot of Land, containing 11 Acres & 43 Perches neat; Also, the

MILLS & FARM, KNOWN AS

EPPLEY'S MILLS, containing 268 Acres and 103 Perches.

Indisputable titles will be given, and terms of sale will be made known by JACOB MYERS, Trustee.

Jan. 23.

## TEMPERANCE.

THE "Total Abstinence Society of Bensenville" will meet in the Church at Bensenville, on Saturday the 25th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

JAS. J. WILLS, Sec'y.

Jan. 23.

A stated meeting of the "Total Abstinence Temperance Society of Gettysburg" will be held in the German Church, on Thursday evening the 26th inst. at 6 o'clock. An address may be expected. General attendance is earnestly desired, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

R. G. McCREARY, Sec'y.

Jan. 23.

THERE will be a meeting of the "Washington Temperance Society of Gettysburg," on Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, in the School house, in North Baltimore street. The members and public are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMAS WARREN, Pres't.  
J. AUGUSTUSBAUGH, Sec's.  
JOHN LITTLE, Jan. 23.

To Old or New Subscribers to Godley's Lady's Book.

## SPLENDID OFFER!!

ANY person wishing to subscribe to this magnificent Work, which contains the only true fashion plates—the best Mezzotint and Line Engravings in the country—who will remit to the publisher Three Dollars, will be furnished with the Book for one year, and a copy gratis of

Godley's celebrated Centre Table Ornament, which contains 13 splendid Mezzotint Line and Stipple Engravings and a Large Pattern. The price of the Centre Table Ornament separate, is \$1.

Any old subscriber sending three dollars in advance, will receive credit for one year, and a copy of "Godley's Centre Table Ornament."

Any two subscribers, old or new, clubbing together and remitting five dollars in advance, will receive one copy of the above mentioned Ornament.

It is to be distinctly understood that in all cases the postage must be paid or the letters franked, on all orders.

Address

L. A. GODEY,

Publishers' Hall, 101 Chestnut Street, Philad'a.

Jan. 23.

## ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The PHILAMATHAN SOCIETY, of Pennsylvania College, will celebrate its Twelfth Anniversary, on Wednesday Evening the 15th of February next, at 6 o'clock, in Christ's Church, Gettysburg. Several Orations will be delivered by active members of the Society. The Choir of Christ's Church have politely consented to perform. The friends and amateurs of Literature generally, are invited to attend.

D. Cooper,  
J. A. Reidenaur, } Comm.  
H. J. Fuhnestock, } of  
A. Essick, } Arrang.  
A. Fedeckind, }  
Jan. 16. tc

## SAVE COSTS.

ALL persons indebted to J. F. MACFARLANE, will oblige themselves and me, by coming forward and settling their accounts before the first day of March next, as after that time suits will be brought without respect to persons. GEO. SWOPE, Assignee.

Jan. 16. id  
The same time will be given to those indebted to J. F. MACFARLANE & Son, who will call and settle with I. G. MACFARLANE.

## BARGAINS.

PRICES REDUCED! ARNOLD & RUTHERAUFF

Will sell the following articles as follows:

Best Rio Coffee, 12 1/2 cts. per lb.  
Best Orleans Sugar, 8 do.  
Good Young Hyson Tea, 18 1/2 cts. per qr.  
Superior Baltimore Sugar-house Molasses, 12 1/2 cts. per qt.  
Superior Orleans do., 10 do.  
A very good article do., 8 do.  
Pepper, 10 cts. per lb.  
Allspice, 10 do.

All other Groceries in proportion. Good 6-4 wool dyed Cloth, 1 87 1/2 per yd. Best white and colored Canton Flannels, 12 1/2 do.

Red, Green, Yellow and White Woollen Flannels, very cheap. Calicoes from 3 to 8, 10 & 12 cts. do.

In a word, we wish to inform the public generally, that we will furnish them with any and every article they may want, as cheap as they can be had at any establishment in the place upon any terms. Give us a call and judge for yourselves. Jan. 16. 41

## ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WM. McSHERRY, ESQ.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied as the Sheriff's office, on the right of Mr. Wm. McClellan's Hotel, will attend to the collection of monies and all the other business of an Attorney that may be entrusted to him, with care and punctuality. Dec. 5. 41

## Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

FOR SALE.

2 dozen Fur Hats, At the reduced price of \$2 50, for Cash only, at the Cash Store of H. S. FORNEY & Co. Jan. 2. 41

VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE, Machine Shops, &c. AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale on Wednesday the 1st day of February next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following real and personal estate of JAMES CHALFANT, late of the Borough of York, deceased:

A Lot of Ground, situated in Newberry street in the Borough of York, a short distance South of Main street, with the buildings thereon erected, viz.:

A TWO STORY Brick Dwelling-house, and Kitchen, with a good pump in the yard, two large

## Machine Shops,

A Blacksmith Shop with Two Fires,

and an excellent set of tools, a barn and carriage house. Attached to the shops is a horse power with all the necessary fixtures for driving Lathes and other machinery, two very valuable Lathes, a large assortment of Patterns for

Thrashing Machines, Clover Mills, Horse Power, Lathes, &c.

valuable tools of every description, necessary for making the above, and a variety of other machines—with a large quantity of Lumber, suitable for the same purposes.

The long established and high character of the deceased as a Machinist, and the extensive business done in these shops, which will be continued to the sale of sale, make this a very desirable property, as the purchaser would be almost certain of securing what has heretofore been a very profitable business.

An inventory will be exhibited on the day of sale. Terms made known by JONATHAN JESSOP, & EDWARD JESSOP, Es'rs. York, Jan. 9. 41

## Baltimore Price Current.

From the American.		
Flour,		3 75
Wheat,		70 to 80
Rye,		48 to 50
Corn,		40 to 41
Oats,		22 to 25
Beef Cattle,		4 00 to 6 50



Correspondence of the Balt. American.  
WASHINGTON Jan. 18.

## THE OREGON QUESTION.

This bill, postponed from Friday last to Monday, and then until to day, was called up.

Mr. Choate, of Mass., having the floor. A large audience were present, and a highly interesting speech made on the subject.

Mr. Choate was for keeping to the words of the treaties, and in regard to the Government of Great Britain, he contended that she had violated no compact—none whatever. She had kept to the letter of the treaty, while the Government of the United States, he feared, by the bill under consideration, was proposing to go beyond the treaty.

It was true, Mr. C. said, that Great Britain, under the Convention, had exercised her rights to the utmost, that she had built forts, had improved the water courses, and had hunted out all the bits of the land in the territory. She had built forts also, but she had done this in conformity to the spirit of the Convention which looked to the building of forts by the Government. She claimed and she exercised no jurisdiction over territory so far as that jurisdiction interfered with American citizens. She claimed jurisdiction over her own subjects only, and not over Americans. It was true she claimed to exercise jurisdiction over the Indians, and the Senator said he had some sensitiveness that England should undertake to kill Indians in North America, or that any body should undertake to do this but ourselves.

Mr. Choate passed on to review some of the speeches which had been made, and some of the documents which had been prepared upon the subject. Great Britain had done no more than to establish the Hudson's Bay Company, and told them to go and hunt in the territory, charging them, however, not to interfere with or molest any American citizens.

Mr. Choate proceeded to reply to the remarks of Mr. Benton, and to defend the treaty ratified by the Senate, and this he did with eloquence and ability. He complained of the attack made by the Senator from Missouri upon the Executive. He thought there were claims of courtesy between different branches of the Government which should prevent these indiscriminate attacks. In this instance the attack upon the American Negotiator was exceedingly unjust. The charge as to the proposed surrender of the territory south of the latitude 49 was entirely without foundation. He was desired to say this.

Mr. Benton (in his seat) said he was rejoiced to hear it.

Mr. Choate said the Senator should have been more sure of the justice of the imputation before going abroad with such an implication.

The complaint against the Treaty as made by Mr. Benton was next considered, and first as to the fact that it settled one question at a time instead of all together. Would, he asked, the Senator have us to hold on to the small pox because we could not get rid of the yellow fever. The question was an answer which told with strong effect upon the minds of Senators. Mr. C. argued that the settlement of one question at a time was no national loss. Great Britain gained nothing that we did not gain.

Mr. Choate referred to a fact pending the negotiation, that last summer, Maine had the choice of taking the award of the King of the Netherlands, \$1,250,000 in money (the award under General Jackson's Administration) or the treaty.

Such was the fact, and Maine looked to the treaty in preference to the negotiation. Maine, Mr. Choate argued, was the better judge, and much the better judge of her own interests. All this was in reply to Mr. Benton, who had argued at great length to show that Maine had been a great loser by not accepting the terms proposed by Gen. Jackson.

This Maine question was pursued at some length, and the advantages of the treaty were enumerated with force and effect from the advantages derived from the navigation of the St. Johns, the settlement of the New Hampshire claim (not settled by the Dutch award,) the possession of the land in dispute in Vermont and New York and the grant of Roscoe's Point, to which every military man attached immense importance.

Mr. Choate made a masterly defence of the treaty, as beautiful as it was true, and having done this, he took up some of Mr. Benton's notices of land in dispute and positions laid down in regard to them. The speech interested all classes of hearers, and this branch of it was made attractive enough to draw a crowd of Senators near him.

Mr. Benton replied to the remarks of Mr. Choate respecting the territory in Maine, and the debate closed with a word in reply from Mr. Choate.

Mr. Morehead moved the adjournment.

A Disappointment.—Mr. Rounfort, on Thursday, presented the documents in a certain divorce case, and, with a meaning smile, asked that it be read. The Clerk accordingly took the document in hand, set his mouth in reading prim, and the House waited in the expectation of hearing something rich. But what's the matter—why don't the Clerk read? The Major gives the paper an intense look, as if there was an obstacle which he was summoning up all his energies to overcome, as much as possible like one attempting to squeeze a little more out of an exhausted tea-pot. Ah, see—he gives the matter up in despair. Now, he whispers with the Speaker—'Isen'—the reading will be dispensed with for the present, as the Clerk says he does not understand—Spanish! The House looked disappointed.—Harr. Tel.

The effects of the Earthquake of the 4th instant, as experienced at Memphis, Tennessee, are thus described in the Enquirer:

It was the severest shock, we imagine, which has been felt in this region since the 'Great Shakes' of 1811. The paroxysm lasted about a minute, during which time the firmest earth did 'reel' to and fro as a drunken man, so violently indeed, as to make hundreds run into the streets from the fear that the houses they were in were about to tumble down. No damage, however, was done, unless it be to crockery ware, which we should think it likely has 'suffered' some, where placed mostly on shelves. The vibrations of the earth might have lasted in all nearly two minutes, and were accompanied by a heavy, rumbling sound, as if some seven hundred and fifty heavy loaded wagons had been driving briskly along the street. We were seated quietly at our writing table at the time, and had a better observation of it than those who were in the bustle and noise of a crowd. It was supendously magnificent. How puny and insignificant are all the works of man in comparison with the sublime phenomena of Nature!

We understand there was quite a rush at the theatre, and indeed, every where else, to get out of doors. We ourselves heard the shrieks of females, in several quarters of the town.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says that sufficient Cincinnati has been received respecting the late Earthquake, to permit some general inferences to be drawn, viz:

1. It appears that it was felt from the western slope of the Alleghenies to the lower Mississippi, and will probably be heard from further.

2. It was felt more slightly towards the East, and more violently towards the S. West. At Zanesville, for example, it was felt, as represented, less than at Cincinnati. At Nashville it was quite a severe shock, and in that region was strong enough to throw plates from the shelves. At Hills Point, it is represented as throwing down chimneys. At New Madrid, it is said, the ground sunk.

3. In this respect, it was similar to the earthquake of 1811-12, which on the 7th of February, 1812, threw down chimneys at Cincinnati, and opened the earth, and overthrew the waters of the Mississippi at New Madrid.

4. As observed here by Dr. Ray, the current of the movement of the earthquake was from the S. West to the N. East.

5. This fact, and that of its greater force in the S. West, indicates that its moving power was in the S. West, near the lower part of the Mississippi river, unless indeed, it should appear from further intelligence, that there has been volcanic action of sufficient strength to produce it, in still more distant regions.

6. The fact that this trembling of the earth is felt over such an extensive region, and that its severest effects are felt so far distant, is pretty good evidence that the moving power is seated deep in the earth, and is not any superficial volcanic influence.

Whether the above inferences are just or not, they are worthy the investigation of inquiring minds. With respect to the valley of the Ohio, it has not probably ever been the seat of volcanic action, nor do these tremblings of the earth give any reason to suppose it will be. For the power which produces them is evidently remote, so far as regards terrestrial causes.

Disappearance of Fixed Stars.—More than thirteen stars, it is said, have disappeared within the last two centuries.—One of these presented such a brilliant appearance for about sixteen months as to be visible to the naked eye at mid-day. La Flare supposed it was burning up, as it has never been seen since.

An extensive business in Lard concerns at Cincinnati, and large orders are daily received there from the East for the article for shipment to Europe. The Gazette says that the amount exported from that city from the 1st of December to the 12th of January, reached nearly four million pounds, there having been 38,236 kegs and 10,032 bbls. of lard shipped (mostly via New Orleans) in that time. Presuming the bbls. to average 220 lbs. each, and the kegs 43 lbs., we have a total of 3,851,188 lbs., and calling the price 4½¢ worth \$1,636,775 49.

Large numbers of Hogs continue to arrive at Cincinnati, and on the 12th instant the business of slaughtering hogs and curing provisions had suffered no decline.

Marine Glue.—Experiments have been made in England with a view to test the adhesive qualities of a composition invented by Mr. Jeffery, bearing the above name, which have resulted in showing it not only to be insoluble in water, but of so binding a nature that when a ball formed of two solid pieces of hard wood joined together by means of the glue, and weighing eight pounds and a quarter, was fired with a charge of 15 ounces of powder from an eight inch mortar to the distance of 750 yards, it struck the ground, from which it several times rebounded, without the slightest appearance of the joining having given way, although the wood in one or two places appeared shaken.

A ball thus formed was subsequently subjected to the action of a powerful sledge, which shattered the wood, but did not separate the parts.

The Hon. J. J. Crittenden was, on Saturday the 7th inst., re-elected U. S. Senator from Kentucky for six years from the 4th of March next.

Col. Richard M. Johnson was his opposing candidate. The vote was Crittenden 88, Johnson 48.

From the National Intelligencer.

## FURTHER FROM GEORGIA.

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that our news from the Georgia Election (held through the State for the election of a Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Hershman) is better and better. The Whig majority in sixty counties heard from is more than six thousand votes. This majority will probably be somewhat reduced by the returns from the counties yet to be heard from, but will leave the Whig majority in the State at least 4,000 votes. The reader will perceive by the following comment from the old Georgia Journal (confirmed by the Recorder and other papers) that this result is only the forerunner of a series of Whig successes in that State—and, we may add, in the United States:

From the Georgia Journal, January 10.

The Election.—We present our readers to day with returns from 58 counties. The aggregate vote and probable result will be found below. It will be seen by them that the Whig candidate has been successful before the people and we hail this triumph as but the commencement of a new series, which, we feel confident, the people in their sovereign capacity intend to bestow on the Whig party in Georgia. There are many circumstances connected with this result which induce us to feel proud of it; and, among them, we would here take occasion to allude to one which has reference to our Senator in Congress, the Hon. J. M. Berrien. It is well known to our readers that this gentleman was severely antithemized by the Democratic majority in the Legislature at its late session. Among those who took the lead in the Senate was the gentleman who has just met with a signal defeat at the hands of that people whom he affected to represent when he was declaiming most vehemently in favor of the instructions which passed the body. The people have now spoken, and Mr. McDonough is himself a defeated Democratic candidate. We hope that his brother Democrats will profit by the lesson which has just been taught them, and that they will in future instruct their Representatives to attend to the business of the Legislature, and leave Judge Berrien and the United States Senate to attend to theirs.

Massachusetts.—The Legislature of this State having counted out the votes for Governor and State Senators, and ascertained that there had been no choice of Governor by the People, proceeded in joint ballot to elect Senators to fill the vacancy in districts in which no choice had been made by the People. The Loco-focos elected all their candidates (except one) by majorities ranging from one to eleven votes; the average majority being five votes. In this election, the Commercial Advertiser states that the Abolitionists appear to have generally voted with the Loco-focos.

The consequence of the result of this election is that Marcus Morton has been chosen to be Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the ensuing year.—Nat. Int.

The Dorrites pursued a very Loco-foco course as to the adoption of Tom Dorr's constitution. Developments recently made by a committee at Newport, appointed to investigate the votes in that town, state, that though the usual number polled there does not exceed 400 Dorr's Constitution received 1,202 votes. Of these, 221 were given by unnaturalized foreigners, 52 by United States soldiers, 25 by minors, and 127 persons whose names are given on the poll list declare on oath they did not vote! Here, then, is a fraud of 518 votes, out of 1272 given, in one town only. Newport, it will be recollected, is the residence of Dutee J. Pearce, and a number of the Dorr dynasty.—Nat. Forum.

The Statute of Limitations.—Mr. Cushing recently made a speech in Congress in which he eulogized Gen. Jackson with all the zeal and fervor becoming a new convert to Jacksonism. After he had concluded, Mr. Christopher H. Williams addressed the Speaker as follows:—

Mr. Speaker, I only desire to remark that more than twenty years have elapsed since the battle of New Orleans, and inasmuch as the gentleman from Massachusetts has never, until now, found an opportunity to eulogize the hero of that day, I submit it as a point of order that the gentleman is now barred by the statute of limitations.

Little Delaware.—Governor Cooper, in his Message to the Legislature of Delaware, in speaking of the finances of the State, thus expresses himself:

'Our public finances are still free from embarrassment, our surplus revenue remains undiminished, and every demand which has been made in the meantime upon the treasury of the State has been promptly met and discharged. Our Currency, though reduced is still perfectly sound, our credit continues unimpaired, and no imputation or suspicion of political fraud or public dishonesty rests upon the fair fame of our Commonwealth—and every consideration conspires to prove that the People of our State, as far as their condition is affected by the action of their own immediate Government, are still pre-eminently prosperous and happy.'

A Foot Race.—The Winchester, Va. Republican states that a foot race, for \$10 a side, single dash of six miles, came off between two Irishmen, over the Valley turnpike road, on Monday last. They ran neck and neck until within half a mile of the goal, when one of them let down. The six miles were accomplished in about thirty five minutes.

in favor of this scheme, and what is most significant, they come from Pennsylvania, which has never yet taken to man or measure that she did not carry through.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY into the conduct of Captain Markenzie, and generally into the circumstances of the late *Monitor* and *Execution* on board of the U. S. Brig *Somers*, is still sitting on board of the United States ship *North Carolina*, in the harbor of New York, but will soon probably bring its inquiry to a close. The sooner the better; the intervening publications and discussions in the newspapers having a tendency rather to confuse than to inform the mind of the Public, which is (as has been well remarked by an Eastern contemporary, who himself enjoys the advantage of a practical acquaintance with the sea service) very imperfectly qualified to judge intelligently of a case, to the proper understanding of which some nautical knowledge is absolutely necessary. For what can even the best educated farmer, mechanic, clergyman, lawyer, doctor, or teacher, who have never been at sea, understand of the true meaning and uses of many things spoken of in the evidence, such as the *steeple*, the *ward room*, the *round house*, the *mast*, or the *foretop*, the *gangway*, the *hatch*; of Jacob's ladder, the *booms*, the *bits*, the *combings*, the *whip*; or of *sheets*, *stays*, *monkey tails*, *holystones*, *marlingspikes* & a variety of other heathenish terms which continually recur in the evidence. If a landsman who has never been to sea knows the stern of a boat from the bow, it is because he has learned it by travelling in a steamboat; and if he has even taken the trouble to form any idea of a ship of war, it is that of a marine structure vastly more roomy than a steamboat, though there are few steamboats on our large rivers that are not three or four times as large, and have not ten times as much room, as the *Somers*, the vessel of war which was the theatre of these unhappy occurrences.—Almost equally unqualified are landsmen to judge of the merits of the summary proceeding of the Commander in this case, because there is no affinity between it and any case which could by any possibility occur on shore. Conscious, for these reasons, of our want of qualification to judge of the case, we shall await, with confident trust, the judgment of those who are qualified to decide, and authorized by the laws to act in the case. If we had any doubt about what course is proper for us in the premises, the very gross injustice done by those points which are endeavoring to distort the case to the prejudice of the Commander of the *Somers* is a lesson to us—not more instructive than that of the indiscretion of some of his defenders, one of whom has the folly to appeal to party feeling to sustain him on the ground of his being a 'Jefferson Democrat'—to abstain from any commentary upon the case which might have a tendency to excite the prejudices or warp the judgment of our readers.

The *Somers*.—The examination before the Naval Court of Inquiry in the case of the U. S. Brig *Somers* is still going on, and is likely to continue for some time longer. The evidence is very strong in proof of the position that the execution of Spencer, Cromwell, and Small, was necessary to the safety of the brig and preservation of the lives of the officers and crew, or so many of them as remained faithful to their country. While we deeply regret the necessity of such severity, we are persuaded that it will redound greatly to the efficiency and discipline of the navy. If the course of Capt. Markenzie is sustained by the Court and the community, there will be no more mutinies for a long while. If on the other hand, it should be condemned, the effect will be to encourage insubordination on board of our national vessels and elsewhere.—Journal of Com.

Railroad Accidents.—The English papers contain the official report of the officers of the Railway Department, Board of Trade, which furnishes some curious facts in relation to railway accidents. From this report it appears that the number of accidents beyond the control of passengers, in 1841, was twenty-nine, by which twenty-four persons were killed, & seventy-two injured; accidents owing to negligence or misconduct and recklessness of passengers thirty-six, by which seventeen were killed and twenty injured; jumped off after his hat occurs three times; jumped off twelve times; and run over crossing before a train six times; several persons were killed while sleeping on the rails, and falling from tracks in which they were riding without leave. Accidents to servants, not involving danger to the public, were sixty, by which twenty-eight were killed and thirty-six were injured. The peculiar safety of railway travelling, as compared with the old coaches, is apparent from the very small number of casualties there recorded; as there is no doubt, could all the coach accidents be recorded, a quite equal number of individuals would be found to have suffered, although so few, at the present day, avail themselves of that mode of conveyance, while the number who travelled by rail way during the first half of 1841 was no less than 8,901,926 and the gross sum paid for their fares £1,145,546 15s. 4d.

Senator Berrien does not intend to resign his place in Congress, as a Committee in the Georgia Legislature desired him to do. He has written a letter to some friends at Savannah, in which he says, 'I ask the Whig party of Chatham county to believe—I entreat my friends and neighbors, to feel and to be assured, that the constitutional rights of an American Senator shall never be sacrificed in my person.'

From the Baltimore American.

Relief to the States.—A memorial is now in circulation in this city for signatures, praying Congress to grant relief to the States by the issue of \$200,000,000 of National Stock, based upon the Public Lands, in accordance with the plan of Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson. Wherever presented thus far it has met, we understand, with favor almost universal. The first object at which it aims is comprehensive enough to embrace all citizens without regard to party distinctions. It urges the adoption of a large, liberal, national policy, whereby the People and the States of this great Union may be brought to recognize the reality of that power inherent in unity, and to feel their immediate participation in the blessings it may impart.

The paramount idea of the Republic, as one majestic whole—imposing in its attitude—formidable in its strength—sublime in the expanding outline of its growing greatness—is destined soon to take its proper place in the mind, the hearts, the imagination of the American People. Our relations to the rest of the world, our solemn obligations to the cause of Freedom, must compel this, even if there were no irresistible tendencies of common interest within ourselves, blended with the affiliations of blood, common laws and a common language to render indissoluble the concentration of all national elements in one grand body politic. What doctrines more destructive to all our hopes, to all our interests as a united people, could be advanced than those which we see urged in various quarters in behalf of the individual sovereignty of the several States? Separate, isolated,—each State filled with the vain idea of its own importance, and looking with jealousy upon its neighbors, like the several democracies of Greece, among whom dissensions soon ripened into wars that exhausted the energies of all, how could we expect to present to the world any thing but evidences of the utter failure of free institutions? How could a common government exist with any prospect of fulfilling its purposes or of imparting benefits?

No; we must fling away this too narrow, exclusive notion of absolute State sovereignty, as incompatible with the enlarged idea of a great Unity. The former may suit the purposes of some politicians, who hoping for distinction on a small platform, are apprehensive that their importance would disappear on a grand national arena. A multitude of little hills may afford conspicuous points for a multitude of little men, who would be overshadowed and lost sight of in the presence of a mountain whose towering summit and illuminated heights might afford a mark and a beacon to the world.—But we are a practical people, and no pretensions unfounded in real utility will long continue to be sustained. It is a poor employment to be occupied in striving to undo all that the founders of the Republic accomplished when they formed what they intended to be a more perfect Union; and poor will be the result of such strivings, when they terminate in bringing upon us again the evils of a weak confederation. We should look upon our National Government, not as some do who appear to think that its existence is an usurpation, that its powers were filched from the States, that its acts have authority only by sufferance, and that the great end of statesmanship is to strip it of its attributes, paralyze its energies, embarrass its movements and aggrandize the States at its expense. We should rather look upon it as a Government established by the People when the sublime idea of an Empire of their own rose predominant in their minds and overpowered the more limited sectional views which had previously distracted their counsels and which threatened to defeat all the real ends of their revolutionary struggle as a Government designed to stand before the world to represent a republican People, with functions suited to its sphere—able to defend from aggression, to command respect, to extend the blessings of a free Constitution to all within the wide circuit of its care—to promote the national prosperity, and so to protect each member of the Union that each might feel itself a part of one vast integer, sharing in the glory and secure in the strength of the whole.

We can now take one step as a people back towards the true constitutional idea of our Government by adopting the measure recommended in this Memorial. The National Government may be thus exhibited in its character of an actual government, with power to protect the honor and advance the prosperity of the People in the States—as extending its broad shield over the whole Union, that the nations may view it and acknowledge its strength of defence.

From the Richmond Whig.

The project of Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, for the relief of the States and of the Public, by the constitution of a stock of 200 millions of dollars based upon the Domain, is imperceptibly making its way to public favor; pretty much as Mrs. Hutchinson in her memoirs, says of Cromwell—'all saw that he was rising, but none could tell how, and none could prevent his rise.'

Twelve months ago, scarcely a voice was lifted in favor of this plan of public relief. It emanated from no party, and no party, therefore, felt itself required, either to sustain or assail it.

To this very circumstance Mr. Johnson's project has been indebted for a calm and unbiassed consideration. What friends it has, are friends from conviction, with no inducement but the public good, and no apprehension of party consequences. They are therefore friends who will stick in rain as well as sunshine. Many memorials emanating from the people have been addressed to Congress

ing the ordinary expenses of the Government to be paid out of its ordinary revenue.

I have stated that the argument most frequently urged against this measure, is the inexpediency of involving the General Government in embarrassments.—Those, however, who are acquainted with the past financial history of the country, will not feel any apprehension on this score. In 1815, when the population of the country was less than eight millions, the public debt exceeded \$123,500,000. The resources of the country at that period, were less than half what they are at present; yet in seventeen years from the conclusion of the war every dollar of this debt was paid off; and the surplus revenue accumulating in the treasury, became a matter of greater inconvenience than ever the debt had been. The population of the country has increased since 1815, from less than eight to more than eighteen millions; and the resources and available wealth of the country have increased in a still greater ratio. What real difficulty then, in view of these facts, is to be apprehended from a debt of \$200,000,000? A debt of this magnitude would be very formidable to the States, and its payment difficult and highly oppressive; but to the United States, in comparison, it would be nothing. By the former it would have to be paid, as before stated, by a resort to direct taxation; the latter can pay it by a well regulated tariff of duties, not only without oppression, but with advantage to the great agricultural, manufacturing, and mechanical interests of the country.

I have thus briefly stated some of the reasons which recommend this measure. There are others but little less cogent.—One of the great evils of the times is party violence, which discovers itself in hostility to measures on account of their authors, without regard to their intrinsic merits. As soon as a measure becomes identified with a particular party, from its parentage or otherwise, the adverse party arrays itself in opposition to it. Such has been the experience of the country for years past; great is its experience at the present moment. The late distribution law, aside from party, could hardly have failed to commend itself to general favor; but becoming identified with its great author, the whole of a powerful party was arrayed against it. The measure now proposed, has not yet encountered either the favor or hostility of party; and I trust it will not. The condition of the country requires that some measure of relief should be adopted; and the interests which are staked on this are of too great magnitude to be sacrificed at the shrine of party prejudice. If this measure be such as its friends regard it, let the people embrace it. Let them not be driven from its support because this or that party has refused it its countenance. Can the people of our own State, in view of its condition, suffer party spirit to mislead them so far as to cause them to reject the means of relief which it proffers?

Pennsylvania is involved in a debt of nearly \$40,000,000. The interest on this immense sum, amounting to \$2,000,000 annually, can only be raised by a resort to direct taxation. Already the people are overwhelmed with the weight of their burthens, which nothing but the hope of relief renders tolerable. The payment of the interest alone without any attempt to extinguish the principal, presently or remotely, swallows up the fruits of their industry. This measure promises relief. Of the \$200,000,000 of stock to be issued by the general government, for distribution amongst the States in the manner proposed, the share of Pennsylvania would exceed \$20,000,000. This would at once extinguish the half of the debt, when the balance would become manageable and be brought within the reach of remedy by State legislation.

But bad as is the condition of Pennsylvania, it is no worse than that of many other States. Subjoined is a statement of the debts due by the several States:

## ABSTRACT

Statement of the debts of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, as reported to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, June 25, 1842.

Amount outstanding and unredeemed.	
Massachusetts,	\$5,424,137 00
Pennsylvania,	40,000,000 00
Maryland,	15,214,761 49
City of Washington,	817,930 00
Alexandria, D. C.,	382,100 00
Georgetown, D. C.,	116,010 00
Virginia,	4,637,200 63
South Carolina,	3,691,234 41
Georgia,	606,750 00
Alabama,	15,400,000 00
Louisiana,	23,985,000 00
Mississippi,	7,000,000 00
Kentucky,	3,083,300 00
Michigan,	5,611,000 00
Ohio,	10,924,123 00
Indiana,	12,751,000 00
Illinois,	13,627,273 53
Missouri,	842,261 00
New York,	22,959,735 91
Tennessee,	3,598,166 00

\$189,774,189 97

From a glance at the above table, it will be seen that many of the States are as deeply involved, in proportion to their means, as our own; and some of them are more so. The adoption of this measure will, in my judgment, relieve them, at least in a great degree. It will mitigate the burthen of taxation; restore the credit of the States and the United States, at home and abroad; renovate business, and revive the perishing prosperity of the country. I have thus hastily and in a desultory way, thrown together my views on this important subject. My object is to draw public attention to the measure. If I accomplish this, I shall think I have done some good.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES COOPER.

Geo. DARRIE, Esq.